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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23d. 1797. — NUMBER 620

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Civil Department: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

Calcutta,
THIRD
GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September next, agreeable to the following,

SCHEME,
As Per Last Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas	32
Halves ditto,	ditto,	17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

Mount Assembly,
THE NEXT
MOUNTBALL,
WILL BE HELD AT
THE RACE STAND,
On FRIDAY, the 25th Instant.

*** TICKETS to had at the Doors at the usual Rate.

R. TAYLOR,
SACRETARY.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

SHERIFF's SALE.

PENDEGERRY VENCATACHELLA CHITTYAR,
Vers.
VENCATACHELLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 31st Instant will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground Situated in Moottall Pettah No. 143 Coral Merchant Street, Measuring 63 feet by 24 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Honorable the Mayors Court, the Conditions of sale as usual.

Signed R. YELDHAM.
SHERIFF,

Fort St. Feorge, 21st August 1799.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Cassin*, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18 August 1797.

Mocha Coffee,
IN FRAZILS,
Fresh and of the first Quality,
ENQUIRE OF
Mr. Dennison,
AT
Messrs. Kindersley Watts and Co.

Advertisement.

IT is requested that all those who stand intebted to the Estate of the Late, DOCTOR EDWARD STEWART, do immediately pay the Amount thereof to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, & Brodie, who are authorized by CAPT. ROBERT MUNRO, the sole executor to his Estate to grant the necessary releases.

Fort St. George, 5th August 1797,

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the Kings Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayors Court at Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Richard Drummond late a Capt. in his Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons deceased, to be granted to John Kenworthey and John Chinnery Esqrs. as Creditors to the said deceased,

GILBERT RICKETTS.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MAJOR TREDWAY CLARKE, as Commanding Officer of a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery at Trichinopoly, has taken possession of the Estate and Effects of *Lieut. John Bettson*, of the said Corps deceased,—any Person legally authorized to received the same, will on application to the said Major Tredway Clarke be put in immediate possession of the said Effects.

Trichinopoly. 31st July, 1797.

For Sale.
BY
Messrs. Hunter and Hay,
FINE BENGAL
MULMULLS,
FIT FOR
LADY's GOWNS.

Fort St. George: 15th August, 1797.

New Insurance Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a NEW INSURANCE OFFICE, will be opened on the 15 of August next, under the Firm of the BENGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, for the Purpose of Insuring Ships and Goods against the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies, on an extensive and Liberal Plan—The Capital Consists of Twenty Lacks of Sicca Rupees, one-fourth part of which is deposited in Company's Paper, and three-fourths in Bonds Granted by the Different Members to the Office, Payable on Demand, and is to be increased to Twenty-five Lacks of Sicca Rupees, Ten Lacks of which are always to be kept in Government Securities.

Applications for Insurance will be received by Messrs. LAMBERT ROSS, and Co. — Agents for the Office; and no Deduction will be made on the Payment of either Average or Total Losses by this Office on Account of Brokerage or Fees to the Secretary or Agents.

Calcutta: 24th July, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 26th. Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At 12 o'Clock,

THE Property of Officers leaving the [illegible]dency, a Beautiful Young Bay Sa[illegible] Horse, about 15 hands high perfectly quiet,

A Serviceable Grey Saddle Horse,

A Capital Dun Riding Horse, 6 years old warranted sound,

AND

A Strong Bandy Hor[illegible] Bandy.

Bills on England,
TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS
AT
Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,
FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
Messrs.
Tulloh Jervis & Brodie.

Bill's on China.
MAY BE HAD
BY
APPLICATION TO
Messrs. Hunter and Hay,
ALSO

MADEIRA WINE, at 115, 135, and 150 Pagodas per Pipe, fit for immediate use.

A Card.
A. Goodall.

HAS for Sale on Commission, excellent Hyson Tea, at Fifty Pagodas per Quarter Chest, or retail one Pagoda per Pound.

ALSO

A Few Bottles of Velno's Concentrat[illegible] Vegetable Syrup.

ARREARS OF PAY.
DUE TO OFFICERS FORMERLY IN THE SERVICE
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB.

SOME Papers are left at the Office of Messrs. KINDERSLEY WATTS, and Co. for the Inspection (and if thought proper the *Signature*) of those concerned, relative to Demands of the following Description, viz.

Such as, on a Reference from the Committee appointed in 1786 for the Investigation of unconsolidated claims, have been acknowledged by the Nabob's Agents; and for the Amount of which Bonds have likewise been granted by His Highness, specifying the Amonnt to be for Arrears of Pay.

Madras: 23d August, 1797.

For Sale
MADEIRA WINE,

FROM the House of Newton Gordon and Murdock of Madeira, warranted to be Genuine and of a Superior quality, It will be delivered at the Beach for 110 Star Pagodas per Pipe, and a considerable discount will be made to those who purchase a q[illegible] not less than Twenty Pipes.

Apply to Messrs. Colt Baker Day and Co.
IN THE FORT
OR TO
Messr[illegible] Satur and D'Monte,
[illegible] the Black Town.

22d Augu[illegible] 1797.

To b[illegible]ld by Public Auction.
[illegible] *J. L. Heefke,*
[illegible] HIS ROOMS,
On M[illegible]AY, next the 28th Inst.
[illegible] o'Clock,
[illegible] being the [illegible]
[illegible]

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke;
AT HIS ROOMS
On THURSDAY, the 24th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock;
The Undermentioned Articles,
CONSISTING OF.

ONE Large Carpet,
One Writing Desk,
One Clothes Press,
One Childs Cot,
One Large Billiard Table with Maces and Quees complete,
One Bengal Palankeen,
One Ladies Saddle and Bridle,
Some Pieces of different Coloured Gauzes and Tiffanies,
A few pairs of Ladies Coloured Long and Short Gloves,
ALSO
Some Ladies different Coloured Ostrich's Feathers, &c. &c.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS
On THURSDAY, the 24th August,
At 11 o'Clock forenoon,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF
EUROPE PLATE,
&c.

A CRUIT stand with Cut glass bottles, one tea Caddie, one Funnell and Strainer, one Sugar Urn, one Goblet, one oval waiter, two Pair Candlesticks, one Silver Snuffer, &c.

One Excellent fowling peice by Jover, in an Ebony Case, a Double Barreled Gun by Richards in a Wainscot Case, an Officers Marquie Complete.

AND
A FEW ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND SEVERAL PALANKEENS, &c. &c.
At 12 o'Clock
A Strong TANGANAH HORSE.

For Private Sale.
By Robert Henderson,

A CAPITAL Acheen HORSE warranted Sound and free from vice, with an Elegant BANDY and Plated Harness almost New.

A Card.
HOPE, CARD & REYNOLDS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
For Sale on Commission,
FOR
READY MONEY
A FEW BOXES
OF
BENGAL CANDLES
Fort St. George: 13th. August, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY, the 24th. Instant,
AT 11 O,CLOCK.

SIXTY dozens of best FRENCH BRANDY in Europe Bottles,
Four hundred Gallons of ditto,
Two hund[illegible] Gallons of JAMAICA RUM first fo[illegible]
Six [illegible] good FRENCH CLARET in Cases of t[illegible]d a half dozens,
Eight [illegible]s of ditto DANISH ditto, in Chest of t[illegible]e dozens,
Six half [illegible]ts of ditto in Chests of six dozens,
A Qua[illegible] of Sham Gold and Silver thread.
ALSO
[illegible] BENGAL TABLE
[illegible]

NATURAL ANTIPATHIES in some MEN and WOMEN to FLOWERS, FRUITS, FLESH, and divers other THINGS.

(Continued from our last.)

I HAVE seen, saith Brassavolus, the younger daughter of Frederick, king of Naples, that could not eat any kind of flesh, nor so much as taste of it; and as oft as she put any bit of it into her mouth, she was seized with vehement fits, and falling to the earth, and rolling herself thereupon, would lamentably shriek out; this she would continue to do for the space of half an hour, after which time she would return to herself. *Schenck. l. 7. p.* 890.

GUAINERIUS tells of himself, that hogs-flesh was so very great an enemy to him, that it produced the same accidents to him that poison would have done, although he used but any part of it in sauces; as also, that when his mother (who was desirous to accustom her son to all kinds of meats) had prepared for him (without his knowledge) a dish of that flesh, minced into the smallest bits, and offered him to eat; within an hour after, he fell into a palpitation of the heart, and thence into fits, and thence into a vomiting, in which he brought up blood. *Zach. Quest. Med. Legal. l. 2. tit. 2. p.* 73.

ANTONIUS PASTELLUS, a French boy, who dieted with my Father, would eat nothing that was roasted, boiled, or fried, contenting himself with Bread, fruits and milk; nor could he eat the finer sort of Bread, but such only as had coarse bran in it. In the winter-time he ate dried apples, pears, cherries, nuts &c. his milk also must be cold, for he could eat nothing hot or warm. In the mean time he was of good habit of body, fresh, and well coloured: this custom he kept many Years, wherein he dieted with his Father; and (as it is said) he continued it afterwards. *Plat. Obs. l.* 1. *p.* 238.

I saw a noble Countess, saith Horstius, who (at the table of a Count) tasting of an udder of beef, had her lips suddenly swelled thereby; who observing that I took notice of it, told me, that she had no dislike to that kind of dish, but as oft as she did eat of it, she was troubled in this manner; the cause of which she was utterly ignorant of. *Shenck. Med. l. 7. p.* 891.

A learned person told me, faith the same author, that he knew one at Antwerp, that would immediately swoon as oft as a pig was set before him, upon any table where he was present. *Schenck. Obs.*

There lives a person among us of prime quality, who at the sight of an Eel is presently cast into a swoon, even though it be brought to the to the table enclosed in pastes; he falls down as one that is dead, nor doth he r turn to himself till the Eel is taken off from the table. *Henric. ab. Heers. Obs. Med. l.* 1. *Obs.* 29. *p.* 247.

The most learned Johannes Heurnius writes of himself, that as oft as he eat of any pepper, or radish, he was sure to be tortured with the cruel pains of the cholic. *Henric. ab. Heers. Obs. Med. l.* 1. *Obs. p.* 249.

ANECDOTE.

BEFORE Gunpowder was brought into common use, all ways of annoying an enemy, whatever, seem to have been permitted. When Charles of Durazzo besieged the celebrated Joan of Naples, in the Castella Nuova, he was in great haste to possess the fortress, and to reduce it the sooner, made use of a species of ammunition which would now appear extraordinary. He cut to pieces his prisoners of war, and having kept their fragments somewhat longer than in a hot climate was pleasant, he flung, by means of catapults, whole barrels full of limbs into the besieged place. These, bursting by their fall, disclosed to the defendants, objects equally hideous and offensive to two of their senses.

HOW TO KILL FRENCHMEN, QUIETLY.

Under the reign of JOSEPH II. a Tyrolian invented an air Carbine of great execution, which the Austrians made [illegible] of against the Turks with much success. [illegible]arb[illegible]e, lighter and smaller than those of [illegible] [illegible]mmon size, has two barrels, one of which c[illegible]ins 25 balls, which sliding one by one into t[illegible] other barrel, on the cock being drawn, fly o[illegible] [illegible]ith rapidity, and to a far greater distance tha[illegible] [illegible]alls fired out of fire arms, *without making the* [illegible] *noise*. In [illegible] space of *ten minutes* this carb[illegible] may [illegible] [illegible]oo times: and then t[illegible] air-c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]st be fille[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]tes. ted by the ARCHDUKE CHARLES among the Tyrolians, and one of them, with which Count STAREMBERG presented the PRINCE of WALES, is in the armoury of his Royal Highness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

JONES *v.* PERRY.

The Plaintiff is a labourer, who gets only fourteen shillings a week to support himself and his family. The Defendant is his neighbour, and keeps a public house. This was an action brought by the Plaintiff to recover damages against the Defendant on a melancholy subject, of which the following is the outline:

The Plaintiff had a boy of about seven years of age, who happened to be bit by the Defendant's dog, and became afterwards afflicted with the hydrophobia, of which he died,

Mr. ERSKINE made an eloquent appeal to the feelings of the Jury upon this unhappy case, on be half of the Plaintiff.

It appeared by the evidence, that the Defendant's dog had some time ago been bitten by another dog; in consequence of which this dog of the Defendant's was tied in the cellar, but the rope which was allowed him enabled him to go a good deal about—that the Plaintiff's child knew the dog, having played with him often when he was at large—that some time ago the child crossed the street near to the place where this dog was tied, and the dog rushed out of the place where he was confined, came upon the pavement were the child stood, bit him most cruelly in the face, pulled him down, and lifted him up again. This child being thus wounded a surgeon was sent for, who, after having dressed the child and attended him for a while, gave directions that he should be taken to the salt water. This remedy having been tried for some time, and in vain, the child was brought home, and, in a month from the day on which he was bitten, expired in a convulsive fit. Mr. Mitchell, the surgeon, proved, beyond all contradiction, that the child had the hydrophobia, that he had the never-failing symptoms of that dreadful affliction, and that a little while before he expired he even barked like a dog. The surgeon's charge to the father for his attendance was 1l. 6s. 6d. which, together with the charges of the undertaker for the funeral of the child, amounted to between six and seven pounds. That application was made to the Defendant to defray this [illegible]pence, which at first he expressed a willing[illegible] to comply with, but afterwards refused; upon [illegible]ich this action was brought. After the action [illegible]d been for some time proceeded in the Defendant offered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of 6l. 8s. 6d. provided the Plaintiff would bear the expences of the law-suit; which he was not in a condition to do, as probably they would amount to more than that money; and therefore I was that this action was now brought into Court,

It should be stated, in justice to the Defendant, as Mr. MINGAY did for him, that there was no proof whatever that the Defendant knew his dog to be mad, it was merely an unfortunate negligence in not killing his dog the moment he was suspected to be mad, or in fastening him up so that it might be impossible for him to do any mischief.

The case being thus before the Jury,

Lord KENYON observed to them, that this was one of those causes which come home to the feelings of us all, but these feelings should not be carried further in the administration of justice than justice itself called for. A cause like this specifically, had never before occurred in that Court, but there had been many like it in point of principle. If a dog, known to be a furion, and a vicious and mischievous one, did any person an injury, beyond all question the owner of that dog was answerable in a Court of Law for the injury which that person suffered. In such a case as this it became the party to be extremely circumspect. Whether the dog which occasioned this mischief was mad, was only a matter of suspicio[illegible] [illegible] time it happened. What other people wou[illegible] [illegible] a such situation he could not tell, but if he were asked what he would do, he would answer he certainly would kill the dog, however much of a favourite he had been; because no atonement was within the reach of his fortune to make to the injured party for such a dreadful vi[illegible]on of Providence as this. —It was not enough for the own[illegible] of such a dog to say, he took precaution to p[illegible]vent mischief he ought to make it impossible t[illegible]t any mischief could happen, and therefore as s[illegible]n as there was any reasonable suspicion that t[illegible] dog was mad, he ought to be destroyed. [illegible] if the owner wished to save the animal, unt[illegible] [illegible] was satisfied of his madness, he ought to [illegible]e him, so that all mankind might be perfect[illegible] [illegible]e—What the Defendant thought he ha[illegible] his Lordship did not know, [illegible] the [illegible] imperfectly secured [illegible] [illegible] happened. [illegible] the Defendant [illegible] and there[illegible] this actio[illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]did [illegible] *bad* [illegible] *man*. [illegible] that [illegible]s; but still he did not think that damages up merely to the amount of 6l. or 7l. which was stated to be the expence of the funeral and so forth, would meet the justice of the case. He rather inclined to advise them to go higher than that, altho' he wished them not to give *vindictive damages*.—There would be costs to be defrayed by the Plaintiff, even although he had a verdict—these were well known in the profession, under the head of "*Extra Costs*." If therefore, it were to be his verdict, he should take care that costs should be borne by the party who had been the cause of the injury, for that appeared to him to be the justice of the case.—He trusted that none who heard him would doubt his sincerity, when he said he lamented the misfortune which gave birth to this action; but with that qualification of the case, he would say he was extremely glad this action was brought. He thanked the party for bringing it, for it might be of public benefit. It might teach a lesson to mankind, which they ought to know—"*That a person who knowingly keeps a vicious dangerous animal, will be held, as he ought to be held, answerable for all the consequences of the actions of such an animal.*" There were instances in which very large damages were given to repair such injuries. He did not think that the present case called for large damages; but, if other causes of the same kind should come into that Court after this had been made public, he hoped the Jury would go beyond the ordinary limits, and give verdicts which may operate *interrorem* on the offending parties.—VERDICT for the PLAINTIFF—DAMAGES 30l.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

SPEECH OF NEMOUR'S

IN THE COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

THE discovery of the art of printing has changed all political relations. It has rendered the authority of opinion superior to every other power; and the despotisms of the earth have beheld a supreme and irrevocable tribunal elevated above them, the decrees of which are never vain. Thus every people which has aimed at establishing liberty on certain and unshaken bases, has made *the freedom of the Press* one of the first conditions of their contract. It is the liberty of the press which has made the tyrant tremble on his throne of iron, and consoles the oppressed in their dungeons. From the first moment of the Revolution this principle was proclaimed, and the Constitution, which you have sworn to maintain, has expressly decreed it. But it must not be imagined that the liberty of the press wants no other guarantee than itself. It can only be maintained against tyranny by a wise and firm legislature, which, in return, avails itself of its support.

All the social institutions on which liberty reposes, give to each other mutual succour. No one of them can exist if isolated. The liberty of the press was declared in the beginning of ROBESPIERRE'S government. It could not, however, prevent tyranny: it was stifled with the liberty of the people. If tyrants wished to elevate themselves on the ruins of our Constitution, they would commence by restraining the liberty of the press; and, after having imposed silence on the voice of reason and patriotism, they would load you with their fetters. They would begin by expressing great regard for the public tranquillity, which they would pretend was troubled by incendiary writers; and they would say that they wanted only to deprive these writers of the instruments which they accused them of abusing. They would themselves provoke their excess, that they might have an opportunity of punishing them. *It is always in the name of liberty that tyrants attempt usurpation.* It was the destruction of the presses of GORSAS that rendered possible the 31st. of May.

There is wanting in our code an act to guarantee the liberty of the press. There are wanting penal laws against those who would attempt to violate it. But the exercise of the liberty of the press, like every other action of citizens, is placed under the *guardianship of the laws*. No one can be permitted to use his liberty to the injury of others. No man ought to be prevented from publishing his thoughts, but this publication is an act which falls under the cognizance of the Legislature. We are still without any law on this point. Arbitrary punishments can only be displayed against him who abuses the liberty of the press. We are placed between oppression and indefinite licentiousness. A good system of legislation on this subject is difficult, but it is worthy of becoming the object of your meditations and your labours. Doubtless, if the laws respecting the press were to restrain liberty, I would rather there were no laws; for the first of all considerations is to be free; and the laws which militate against the liberty of citizens are not laws.

But it is possible for a Legislator to be just without being oppressive, and this is the end which he ought to propose to himself. The [illegible]aces which can arise from the free exercise of the press, may be considered under three points of view; or rather they may be divided into three different classes. And it may be easily shewn how the Legislature ought to repress them. The first kind of crime which offers itself to my consideration, is that which a man commits *who enriches himself by publishing the labours of another*. It is a violation of property, and like every other crime of that nature, ought to be repressed by the laws. Establish those protecting regulations which shall secure to every citizen the preservation of his property, and you will have accomplished your end. But perhaps you will examine these questions. If it is with the fruits of genius as with other property; and is there not a time when they ought to become common? If he who produces them, has a right to any more than an indemnity proportioned to his labour? If society has not the right of modifying this point and of regulating, for its most important interests, the principles of property? It society may not put in requisition the productions of intellect, since, *for a people who would remain free, knowledge is an object of the first necessity?*

They abuse also the Liberty of the Press, who avail themselves of it for the purpose of *stimulating crimes*: but our code contains already some repressive regulations on this head: I know not if they are sufficient. *Whatever tends to dissolve the social body, whether in attacking it in its principles, or in its consequences, ought not to remain unpunished among a well organized people*: and we shall have to examine if the articles of the penal code relating to the provocation to crime, and disobedience of the laws, are sufficiently extended and sufficiently severe. Lastly, They abuse the liberty of the Press, who use it *in calumniating other citizens*. This crime ought to be more severely punished in Republics than in other States. Since, in Republics, the opinion of the people forms the chief recompence of a good man, and the principal motive to great actions; and since every advantage rests on securing a good reputation. To attack the honour of a citizen is to attack him in all his hopes, and may frequently deprive the nation of those talents and services to which it has a right. But in repressing calumny, we must beware of extinguishing that censure which ought to exist in Republics, and which is the security of the people, and the safeguard of manners. It seems to me that a law against calumny, and even against injury, ought to consider, in the first place, the men against whom either is directed. For it is for the interest of the whole society that all laws ought to be made.

I shall distinguish then the calumny which is attached to the public man, from that which is directed against the private citizen: and it appears to me that the Legislator ought to adopt on this point, a principle entirely opposite to that which was professed by the ancient Government; which in every question of injury considered it an aggravation if it was committed against *a public functionary*. It is the *private man* whom society should shelter from calumny. There can be no pretext of public good to justify the accusation which disturbs the tranquil life of a simple citizen, and poisons his happiness and peace. A private man is, in a manner, placed beyond the jurisdiction of opinion. The Magistrate has alone the right of enquiring into his conduct. If you adopt the principle of permitting the publication of every truth respecting private persons, and make no one responsible except in the case of promulgating falsehood, you will establish in each citizen a public accuser: and you will institute, in favour of hatred and self-interest, the most dreadful magistracy of which it is possible to form an idea—and as the *cicatrix* of the wound which calumny inflicts remains for ever, you will submit peaceful and modest virtue to all the iniquitous attacks of audacious imposture.—

You do not allow any citizen to be carried before a tribunal untill a jury of accusation has pronounced in the affirmative: will you then permit every man to assume the powers of a jury of accusation in respect to the most formidable of all tribunals, that of public opinion? Give to each citizen the right of denouncing to the magistrate all the crimes that come within his knowledge. Impose it upon him as a duty, and you will then have done enough for the maintaining of morals, good order, and the interests of society. But prevent those public accusations, the author of which conceals himself in the shade, escapes all responsibility, and, though proclaimed a calumniator, succeeds in tarnishing the reputation, disturbing the happiness, and empoisoning the life of him he had falsely attacked. I shall adopt a different principle, with regard to public characters. It is of importance that society be not deceived in its confidence. *The propriety of the choice of the people is the safeguard of their liberty, and the guarantee of their happiness.* It ought, therefore, to be enquired in the most public manner, what degree of confidence is due to him, who is, or who aims at being invested with a public function?

A people ought to be informed when the depositaries of its anthority exercise their power, to the detriment of society. There should exist a supreme censure, which, watching over the delegates of the people, may denounce them for their actions at the tribunal of opinion. It is necessary that this guardianship should be exercised without danger, without constraint, and without modification. Lest, under the pretext of making laws against what might tend to bring into contempt the Constituted Authorities, you

establish a rampart of inviolability around them, which would serve as a shield to tyranny, and a cloak to ignorance, The more exalted the situation of public characters, the less ought to be the responsibiliiy of animadverting upon them. For *it is very difficult to attack, even with truth, those who are invested with great power.* They are possessed of means, which are almost infallible, of rendering to the most wellfounded accusation the appearance of falsehood.

But the point which is most difficult, is, doubtless, to obtain the conviction of crimes committed by *the abuse of the press*—to reach the man who covers himself with the mantle of hypocrisy, and whose art consists in disguising the poison which he spreads. This ought to be the object of the most serious meditation; and this problem, which remains to be resolved, is not impossible. I demand that there be named a *Commission* consisting of *five Members*, who shall be charged with presenting the plan of *a law for securing the liberty of the press* from the attempts which may be made to violate it, for ascertaining and classing the different offences which may be committed by the abuse of that liberty, and for pointing out the means which should be employed to repress these offences."

FRENCH FINANCES.

As every thing which respects the Finances of France is particularly interesting at the present moment, we shall lay before our readers the result of a report which has been made to the two Councils of Legislature (on the 19th Mar.) on the state of their Finances, and also the estimate of the Supplies and Ways and Means for the year 1797, reducing the several sums to sterling money for the greater clearness. To these accounts our readers will attach the degree of credit which they may think they deserve: we merely state the fact. The Minister of Finance laid the accounts before the two Councils. They appointed a Committee to examine them, and M. Ladebat, in his report, perhaps by way of proving that the estimate was not blindly adopted by the Legislature, says that the funds to be relied on for the year 1797, come short of the estimate of the Minister.

The following short statement in sterling money, will shew the totals of their intended expence, and the funds for its discharge:—

ACCOUNT PRESENTED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

EXPENCES FOR 1797,		FUNDS FOR 1797.	
Total ordinary Expence sterling,	£ 21,666,666	From Arrears of Contritibutions,	£ 6,250,000
Total extraordinary,	27,085,333	From National Lands sold,	20,822,333
	£48,749,999	From the receipt of Reveuue,	21,666,666
			£ 48.749,999

Lafond and Ladebat make their report of the Commission appointed to examine this statement; and they state, that there will undoubtedly arise, from the above resources a receipt, during the following year, of 47,916,666l,

According to the report made by the Minister, it appears that they are now in possession of the following resources:

National Lands unsold,	£ 6.250,070
Arrears on the Forced Loan,	9,632,177
Cash on hand.	3,458,333
Mandants on hand,	3,083,333
Assignats,	833,333
	£ 21,257,196

BREST ARMAMENT.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Les Peuples	120	Le Republicain	110
La Convention National	100	Le Terrible	110

The following seven ships were Richery's squadron at Newfoundland, and returned to Brest the first week in December last, with three frigates;

Le Jupiter	80	Le Duquesne	74
La Victoire	80	Le Censeur	74
La Resolution	74	Le Berwick	74
Le Barras	74		

The following five ships came from Toulon, under Admiral Villeneuve, and arrived at Brest December 20, with two frigates—

Le Formidable	80	Le Tyrannicide	74
Le Rousseau	74	Le Mont Blanc	74
De Jemappe	74		

The following 15 returned from the Irish expedition before Jan. 14, with 11 frigates:

L'Indomtable	80	Le Fougeux	74
Le Trajan	74	Le Redoubtable	74
Le Nestor	74	Le Patriote	74
Le Cossard	74	Le Mutine	74
Le Tourville	74	Le Watigny	74
L'Æole	74	La Constitution	74
Le Pluton	74	La Revolution	74
Le Pegase	74		

These two ships, with two frigates, were detached from Toulon, the third week in Jan, last, and must ere now have arrived at Brest:—

Le Tonant	80	Le Guillaume Tell	74

Total—33 ships of the line, and 18 frigates.

N. B. Two of the line from l'Orient, and one from Rochfort, are meant to join, which will make 36 sail of the line, with additional frigates (number uncertain,) rfom Rochfort,, St. Malo, Cherburg, and Havre de Grace, besides corvettes, &c.

AMERICAN MINISTER.

Citizen Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recall which he had recently received.—He expressed his attachment to France to the Revolution, and his wishes for our glory. He added, that the President of the United States had charged him expresly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our Republic, and of the wishes which they form for our welfare.

The answer of the President (Barres) is remarkable for its dryness, for the discontent which it breathes. and by the manifest intention not to receive Mr. Pinckney, the successor of Monroe, actually at Paris, and to whom the Minister did not give himself the trouble to reply, when he wrote to him to know when he should send his credentials.

" In this day, presenting your letters of recal," said Barras to Mr. Monroe, " you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

" France, rich in her liberty, encompassed by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequences of the condescension of the American Government to the suggestion of its ancient masters, The French Republic hopes, that at least the successors of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France. They will weigh, in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people, with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them, we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and they will find, in the French people, that republican generosity which knews how to grant peace as it knows how to make its sovereignty respected.

" As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, you have contended for the principles, you have known the true interests of your conntry depart with our regrets. We give up in you a Representative to America, and we keep in remembrance a citizen whose personal qualities do honour to that title."

The following statement of the *American Finances* has lately been officially made to the House of Representatives:—

	Dollars.
Amount of the Debt	76.096,468
The Interest of which is	3,143,753
The annual amount of the Taxes	6,552,300
The annual Expenditure	5,681,843
Surplus of the Revenue, after deducting all expences	870,457

CHARACTER OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

The following article is extracted from a letter of a French Officer of distinction, who attends the Archduke Charles in an Official capacity.

" The public prints will inform you of the triumph of this youthful hero, whose praise is resounded throughout Europe. I shall acquaint you with his personal qualities.—When in the presence of his Royal Highness, mention is made of his uncommon successes, he answers with the utmost moderation, " Let us wait the end." If an attempt is made to tell him flattering things he replies with a degree of modesty, and changes the topic of conversation. It is a general custom to attribute the great operations of Princes, to those who are about them, and indeed, it is a merit of no small value to choose counsellors among men of eminent talents and abilities, and to follow their advice The Archduke possesses this merit, but at the same time it is but justice to say, that he is also endowed with very brilliant acquirements. It is impossible to display more presence of mind, valour, and skill then he does. I have seen him in the battle of Wurtzburgh, and ten other actions, giving instantainously, and with the greatest *sang froid*, the most precise orders on the reports made him, proceeding, in case of need, to the most critical points, and deciding victory by his presence and example. From the rapidity of his movements you may judge his activity; during his retreat and march forward, his head quarters, have already been shifted eighty two times; his army has, in the course of this campaign, marched three hundred leagues, and will march at least fifty more.

" The confidence of the troops in his Royal Highness. is beyond all conception, and led on by their beloved Prince, they mind neither the want of shoes not bread, if they can but advance. He dispenses with a liberal hand,the many and abundant favours conferred upon him by his Imperial Majesty for that purpose.

" There exists neither rivalry nor jealousy in an army, commanded by the brother of the Emperor, and no insidious attempts are made to counteract one anothers exertions in the presence of a General who sees all with his own eyes. The slowness and indolence which formerly prevailed in the administration of provisions, forage, ammunition, &c. and produced so much mischief in preceeding campaigns, no longer exists.

" The enemy themselves begin to give the Archduke those marks of respect which are due to his rank. his courage, his virtues, and his talents, Jourdan, in the letter wherein he recommended to him General Marceau, who was wounded and taken prisoner near Altenkirchen, condescends to address him with " *Your Royal Highness,*" and to remain with " *profound respect.*" —These forms of expression are strangely contrasted with the insolent style formerly made use of by the Republican Generals, in addressing this young hero."

SELECTIONS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAP[...]

Two complete trains of heavy [...]illery a[...] now preparing at the Ordna[...] [...]fice in t[...] Tower, for foreign service.

Lord Holland lives in th[...] [...] with Lady W. at Brompton [...] servants are, however, on a most [...] scale, Two French cooks, there Ital[...] a *maitre d'hotel,* &c. &c. compose the princely retinue with which this juvenile Peer is encircled.

Miss Gibbs, daughter of Sir Philip, is about to bestow her fair hand, with 20,000l. on Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Serjeant Adair is to have the Chief Justiceship of Chester, in the room of the late Mr. Bearcroft.

We are extremely sorry to announce the loss of the *Cormorant sloop of war* of 16 guns, Captain Collingwood, which was blown up at Port-au-Prince, only twelve of the crew were saved.

Preparations are making at the Mint Office in the Tower, *for a new gold coinage* of guineas and half-guineas; but no silver coinage is likely to take place at present, on account of the high price of silver bullion.

The merchants of Leghorn have at length consented to pay by subscription 1,200,000 livres, in order to prevent the surrender of the merchandize belonging to British subjects.

Copy of an advertisement issued by the Magistrates of a town in the North, and inserted by them in the newspapers, on the first purchasing an *Engine* for extinguishing fires:—

" Whereas an unaccountable multiplication of dangers is oftentimes occurred by damage of outrageous accidences by fire, we whose names is hereunder prefixed, have thought proper that the benefit of an *Indian* bought by us for the better putting out of which, by the Providence of that gracious goodness, which may unto us happen, to make a rate to gather from subscriptions in the aforesaid parishes, for the better propagating of such useful instruments in such eminent cases of necessity."

A sermon has lately been preached in America to a numerous congregation of *Irish Emigrants.* The parson was very severe in his epithets against the *Majesty of the Infernal Regions,* and being desirous to explain fully to his hearers the idea entertained by him of the *cloven footed Potentate,* concluded his description of him by saying, " In short, worthy Christians, he is *almost* as base a character as an *Irish Landlord.*"

One of the Foreign Prints, state that MEXICO and other Capitals of South America, had thrown off the *Spanish Yoke,* and had declared themselves AN INDEPENDANT PEOPLE.

ISLE OF MAN—All the Males, from 16 to 60, capable of bearing arms, have been enrolled in a military association for the defence of that Island: two batteries are likewise erecting at the mouth of Douglas Harbour.

The Prince of WALES is to return the Duke of NORFOLK's late visit at Carletonhouse, to morrow, where most of the same party who dined lately with his Royal Highness, are to meet again.

Admiral VANDEPUT, with the squadron under his command, is arrived safe at Halifax.

The greatest part of the reinforcements from the banks of the Rhine and the interior of France, amounting to 32,000, have already arrived at the French army, which is now in a condition to carry into execution its plans again Tyrol and Friuli.—General *Vaubois,* with a half-brigade only, remains in the conquered provinces of the Ecclesiastical State. Letters from Verona state, that it is the intention of the French to attempt the conquest of Lower Carinthia, and the Bishopric of Brixen, in order to cut off the Austrian troops in the Tyrol from those in Friuli. Another French column, which will be supported by a flotilla on the Adriatic Sea, will at the same time advance against Friuli and Trieste.

VIENNA.—11 *March.*

" Field-Marshal *Wurmser,* who arrived here the 8th Inst. is to have the command in chief of troops in Hungary.

" The Archduke CHARLES has ordered all Officers, who are rather averse to fighting, as well as all other *useless* persons, and *especially women,* to withdraw from the Imperial army in Tyrol.

" It has been observed, that Tolentino, the place where the late Treaty of Peace was concluded between the Pope and the French Republic, possesses the miraculous statue of *St. Nicholas,* which sheds tears of blood whenever any disaster befalls the Roman Catholic Church.

The roads continue to be infested by robbers, insomuch that those who have occasion to travel, [h]aving been long apprised by the public prints [of] tho number of assassinations committed by [th]ese brigands, no longer expose themselves by [ni]ght on the public roads.

March 23d.—The most vigorous preparations [are] making by *Moreau,* for opening the campaign [on t]he Rhine.

[T]he Primary Assemblies opened yesterday in [...]s, under the most favourable auspices. No [...]tion has been manifested in them, and the [...]ens flock t[...] [...]n great numb[...]. Very [...] Jacob[...] [...] appears among them, [...] [...]ems t[...] dir[...] to [...] best per[...] [...] form a camp of 50,000 [un]der the command of Ge[...] [...]reat number of Tra[...] [...] a division of [...]

LIST OF SHIPS.

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM ST. HELENA, SINCE ADVICES *per* SHIP CANTON.

ARRIVALS.	SHIPS NAMES.	DEPARTURES.
1796		1795
	Boddam,	August 9th
July 21st	Danebourg,	July 31st
	Pursuit, (Ex. ships)	Sept. 20th
" 22d	Britannia, (Ex. ships)	July 25th
" 23d	Sally, (Ex. ships)	Sept. 20th
" 24th	Achilles, (Ex. ships)	
	Patty,	July 25th
" 25th	Robust,	" 31st
" 30th	Cirencester,	Sept. 20th
August 3d	Ann, (Whalers.)	" 18th
" 13th	Sally, (Whalers.)	" 1st
" 22d	Echo, (Transport,)	" 24d
" 29th	Olive Branch, (Whalers,)	" 2d
Sept. 3d	Harlequin, (Whalers,)	" 11th
" 3th	Nancy, (Whalers,)	
	Commerce, (Whalers,)	
	Hero, (Whalers,)	" 12th
	Union, (Whalers,)	
	Minerva, (Whalers,)	
" 7th	Minerva, (ditto)	" 20th
" 8th	Fairy,	" 21th
	Morse, (Whalers,)	
" 10th	Bellisarius, (Whalers,)	" 22d
	Brothers, (Whalers,)	
" 12th	Fox, (Whalers,)	
	Sierra Leone, (Whalers,)	
" 16th	Ranger, (Whalers,)	
" 17th	America, (Ship of War,)	" 20th
	Queen, (Ex. ships,)	
	Cecelia, (Ex. ships,)	
" 20th	Resolution, (Whalers,)	" 22d
	Hettee, (Whalers,)	" 21st
	Lady Shore, (Ex. ship,)	
" 23d	Janus, (Whalers,)	
	Alliance, (Whalers,)	
" 24th	Beaver, (Whalers,)	
	Hector, (Whalers,)	" 27th
	Renown, (Whalers,)	
	Ruby, (Whalers,)	
" 28th	Mercury,	" 30th
Oct. 8th	Hawke, (Sloop of War,)	Oct. 8th
" 10th	Dart, (Packet,)	
	Varunna, (Extra Ship,)	Nov. 13th
" 13th	Worcester,	
	Trojan, (Extra Ship,)	Nov. 13th
" 14th	Glatton,	Oct. 21st
" 16th	Duke of Buccleugh,	" 15th
	Walmer Castle,	
	Thames,	" 27th
	Carnatic,	
	Royal Charlotte,	
	Prince Fred. (ship of W.)	Nov. 13th
	Queen,	" 1st
	Kensington,	Oct. 21st
" 17th	Monarch, (ship of war,	" 17th
	Daphne, (Frigate,)	
	Northern Liberty,	" 29th
" 18th	Barbara, (Whaler,)	Nov. 3d
" 20th	Isis, (Ship of War,)	Dec. 11th
	Imperieuse, (Frigate,)	Nov. 1st
" 21st	Swift, (Whalers,)	
	Sparrow, (Whalers,)	Oct. 27th
" 22d	Leviathan, (Whalers,)	
" 28th	Boyd, (Extra Ship,)	Nov. 13th
	Caledonia,	
Nov. 3d	Sovereign, (Extra ship,)	" 28th
" 16th	Georgina,	
" 19th	Britannia, (Extra ship,)	
	Amelienburg, (Prize,)	
" 20th	Northumberland,	
	Warren Hastings,	
	General Coote,	
	Kent,	
	Deptford,	
	Osterly,	
	Earl Cornwallis,	Dec. 11th
	Arniston,	
	Belvidere,	
	Ceres, (Ex. ships,)	
" 22d	Brunswick, (Ex. ships,)	
" 28th	Harriot, (Ex. ships,)	
" 30th	ThreeSisters (Ex. ships,)	
Dec. 5th	Earl of Wycombe,	
	Earl Fitzwilliam,	
	Henry Dundas,	
" 12th	Chsterfield, (Whalers,)	Jan. 4th 97
" 30th	Fonthill, (Whalers,)	Dec. 30th
1797		1797
Jan. 13th	Mary, (Whaler,)	Jan. 31st
	Camilla,	" 28th
" 19th	Lively, (Whaler,	Feb. 22d
" 25th	Fair American,	Jan. 26th
" 26th	Martha,	" 29th
" 31st	Georgiana, (Packet,)	Feb. 2d
Feb. 2d	Liberty, (Whaler,)	" 22d
" 4th	Cleopatra,	" 11th
" 5th	Ann Catherine,	" 10th
	Venus, (Whalers,)	" 18th
" 8th	British Tar, (Whalers,)	
" 4th	Princess, (Ship of War,)	
	Maria, (Prize,)	" 22d
	Contractor,	
" 16th	L'Braave, (Frigate,)	
" 28th	Nancy,	" 21st
March 4th	Georgina,	March 3d
" 8th	Fanny, (Whaler,)	March 18th
" 12th	Gen. Small (H. M. Cut.)	May 23d
" 15th	Swallow, (Packet,)	March 13th
" 17th	Nancy,	" 17th
" 25th	Cronberg,	" 18th
" 26th	Maryland,	" 28th
	Brothers, (Whaler,)	" 28th
" 28th	Bon Intento,	April 17th
	Britannia,	March 30th
April 18th	Bellisarius, (Whalers,)	April 17th
" 19th	Robust, (Whalers,)	
" 24th	Pomona, (Whalers,)	May 23d
	Sally,	
" 26th	Caroline,	April 27th
" 28th	Ruby, (Ship of War,)	
	Exeter,	
	Earl Howe,	
	Brunswick,	
	Bombay Castle,	May 23d
	Pr. of Wales, (E. ships)	
	Indispensable, (E. ships)	
	Diligente,	
" 29th	Saldanha, (Frigate,)	May 2[illegible]
" 30th	George, (Prize,)	" [illegible]
	Denmark,	" [illegible]
6th	Thomas, (Privateer,)	
8th	Britannia,	
" 13th	Euphrates, (Whaler,)	" 3d
	Illustrious President,	
" 15th	Morse, (Whaler,)	
" 16th	Marquis Cornws. (E. S.)	" 28th
" 21st	Bernstoff,	" 25th
" 23d	Asia,	
" 28th	Copenhagen,	
" 29th	Trompe, (Ship of [...]	

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. Auguſt, 1797.

THE ZEPHYR PACKET, Captain Scott, was to proceed from Bengal for England, about the 15th, Instant,—Charged with a Packet from the Supreme Government:—whether Captain Scott, would be permitted to touch at this port has not been ascertained.

His Majesty's Ship HEROINE, the GOONONG API *Fireship*, and the VULCAN *Bomb Vessel*, have joined the armed Ships and Transports at Saugor Roads; and it was supposed that the whole would proceed to Sea about the 10th. Instant.

His Majesty's 33d. Regiment embarked on the 1st, Instant, on the Transports assembled at Saugor Roads; on which day the Ship Greenwich Captain BROWN arrived in the River.

CRESCENT FRIGATE.

His Majeſty's Frigate CRESCENT, Captain *Spranger*, having undergone a thorough Repair was hauled out of Bombay Dock on the 25th. ultimo. Our Letter states that Captain Spranger was to return to the CAPE, with the homeward-bound Indiamen underhis Convoy, and that they would sail from Bombay Harbour about *the 5th Instant.*

On Saturday last arrived His Majesty's Ships *Orpheus* and *Carysford*, in forty eight hours from Trincomallie.

THE THEATRE.

The pleasing and laughable after-peices, performed at the Theatre on Saturday evening, were recieved with the highest applause by a most respectable, and we have to add, a very numerous Audience,

The Characters were sustained throughout with infinite vivacity, discrimination, and effect.

HIS MAJESTY'S SQUADRON.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.
BY REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER.

Captain W. HILLS, appointed a *Post Captain*, and to the Command of His Majeſty's Ship ORPHEUS, vice Captain Page appointed to a Ship at home.

Lieutenant V. V. BALLARD late of the OISEAU, appointed a *Commander*, and to the Command of His Majeſty's Sloop HOBART, vice Captain Hills promoted.

ADMIRALTY ARRANGEMENTS.

No Admiral is to have a Captain under him but who has been *ſix years poſt.*

No line of battle ſhip is to be commanded but by Captains *ſix years poſt.*

Thirty-two gun frigates up to 64, are to be commanded by Captains *three years poſt.*

And in conſequence of the diſputes now pending between Admirals and Captains, with regard to prize money, an act will be paſſed, which will prevent any Admiral from interfering with Captains ſailing under Admiralty orders, unleſs proved to be for the real good of his Majeſty's ſervice, and not for private emolument.

All ſhips left in charge of a prize or prizes, are to ſhare in the captures made afterwards by the ſquadron they belong to, till ſuch ſhip and ſquadron return to port.

COAST OF MALABAR.

Our letters from the Malabar Province mentions a negotiation having been opened with the Cotiote Rajah, and peace as spoken of with confidence. We are sorry to learn that Lieutenante Colonel Gore's state of health has obliged him to quit the Southern diſtricts, and proceed to Calicut for a change of air. Our advices add, that Fletcher Hayes Esq. had resigned his appointment as Paymaster in the Malabar Province and that William Harvey Esq. had been appointed in his room.

ZEMAUN SHAH.

Extract from a Perſian Newſpaper from Futty Ghur.

" CAWNPORE,—*17th July,* 1797.

" BY private but authentic accounts, it is learnt that TIPPOO's VAKEEL accompanied by *four hundred men,* had arrived at ZEMAUN SHAH's COURT; where, after he had paid his reſpects to his Majeſty, he preſented to him the preſents ſent by his Maſter, to the value of FIVE LACS OF RUPEES.

" The ſame accounts further mention, that Nabob Paindah Beg Khan was detached, with a body of twenty thouſand horſemen, to chaſtiſe the Seiks; and that he had croſſed the river Attock, and encamped on the plains of Huſſin Abdaul; and that it was the intention of the Nabob to penetrate as far as the banks of the [illegible]iver Jaylum.

" It is added; that ſixty or ſeventy tho[illegible] o[illegible] the Seiks were encamped on this ſide o[illegible] ri[illegible]r Jaylum, in order to oppoſe the Sh[illegible] ar[illegible]."

FROM THE DEWRY OF RAJA SAHEB SING BAHADUR,
13th of Zilhuz, or the 9th of June

Bibbee Saheb Khoonver, has written a letter to Raja Saheb Sing, of which the following is the tenor.—When the news of the defeat and the Death of Ehmud Khan Shahjee Baſhy reached the ears of Zemaun Shah, he was ſuddenly moved with anger, and in his paſſion he gave orders for marching towards the Punjab, vowing to bathe his Sword in the blood of the inhabitants; upon hearing this, Sheer Mahomed Khan, his Vizier, repaired to the preſence, and having appeaſed his Maſters anger, ventured to urge that it was now the inclement ſeaſon of Rains, wherefore it was adviſeable that His Majeſty ſhould ſuſpend his determination until the weather ſhould better admi[illegible] of viſiting his Enemies with puniſhment; in conſequence of this coucil, Zemaun Shah has delayed the threatened invaſion.

Two *Vakeels* deputed by TIPPOO Sultaun from Seringpatam, with complimentary addreſſes to the Peiſhwa; have arrived with an eſcort of about a hundred and fifty men at Poonah, and are now encamped under an honorary Marratta Guard within half a mile of the City.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George. 15th Auguſt, 1797.

Major Alexander Allan, Deputy Quarter Maſter General, to act as Quarter Maſter General to the Army, during the abſence of Lieutenant Colonel Richardſon on Foreign Service.

Captain Robert Turing, Acting Deputy Adjutant General, to act as Adjutant General to the Army during the abſence of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, and Major Agnew on Foreign Service.

Major Allan, and *Captain Turing* to be MEMBERS of the MILITARY BOARD, as Acting Quarter Maſter, and Acting Adjutant General to the Army.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, Calcutta 21ſt July 97.

Agreed, that the regulation publiſhed in the Minutes of Council of the 11th of January laſt, by which *Deputy Commiſſaries of Ordnance are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough,* in caſes of ſickneſs only, and to retire from the ſervice on having ſerved the preſcribed period on their full pay; *be extended to Conductors of Ordnance,* and that Conductor John Harcourt, be permitted to retire from the ſervice, and to return to Europe, on a penſion equivalent to *Sonat Rupees Fifty per month,* that being the full pay of his ſtation.

BATAVIA.

On the 21ſt. Ult. the Daniſh ſhip Lokken, Captain Halls, arrived at Calcutta from Batavia, laſt from Prince of Wales's Iſland which ſhe left on the 25th. ultimo.

We do not learn that this ſhip brings any particular news from Batavia;—a number of American and Daniſh veſſels had arrived there, and purchaſed all the Sugars the Dutchmen had on hand.

From Prince of Wales Iſland we have accounts of the arrival of the Honorable Company's armed ſhip the Nonſuch, at that port, on the 16th. ult. having the following valuable ſhips under convoy, with which ſhe ſailed from Calcutta on the 1ſt of June, viz. The Nancy Grab, Armenian, and Warren Haſtings.

The Nonſuch ſailed again with her convoy (the Armenia excepted) on the 21ſt. in proſecution of their voyage to China, and the Peggy, Captain Bacon, from Bombay, took the opportuuity of ſailing with them.

Trade, at Penang, is repreſented as being entirely at a ſtand; there was no demand whatever for Opium, the nominal price of the market from 130 to 150 Dollars.

Captain Halls, ſaw His Majeſty's ſhip Fox, cruizing off Acheen head; but neither ſaw or heard of any of the French Cruizers to the Eaſtward.

We are ſorry to announce the death of Captain Pickett of the Bombay Frigate, at Amboyna.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

JULY—26.

The different ſhips that have been for ſome time paſt equipping at this port, for a ſecret expedition, are now ready for ſea; and are expected to proceed on their deſtination in the courſe of a few days.

The Tellicherry, does not fail ſo ſoon as was formerly mentioned. Her packet has been cloſed; but it is probable ſhe may b[illegible] detained ſome days.

The Triton, Captain Wryght, freighted b[illegible] Government, and bound from hence to Madra[illegible] has been forced from ſtreſs of weather to [illegible]p back to Diamond Harbour.

The following Paragraphs are copied from [illegible] London Paper, the Sun of the 1ſt of March[illegible]

The birth-day of *Mr. Fox* was celebrate[illegible] Edinburgh on Thueſday ſe'nnight, by a [illegible] numerous company. *The Honorable Will[illegible] Maule* was in the chair.

Lieute[illegible]nt-Colonel *th[illegible] Honorable Th[illegible] M[illegible]land,* of the 62d foo[illegible] [illegible]ppointed Q[illegible] [illegible]Maſte[illegible]-General to th[illegible] for[illegible] Domingo; vi[illegible]

SPANISH GALLOON.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon.

" The Caroline and Sea-Horse frigates have returned to Lisbon from a cruise, in the course of which the Caroline captured a Spanish Galloon of immense value, the Sea-Horse being in company. The prize also came into Lisbon with them. She is said to be one of the richest Ships taken this war; and each of the Captains, it is thought, will share £ 20,000. This, as COMMODORE NELSON says, is the way to *Dish* the Spaniards.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

" Captain Warren, maſter of the brig Mary, of Briſtol, from Liſbon, bound to Briſtol, was taken off Scilly by the frigate Cocarde Nationale, on the 20th of December, at nine o' clock in the morning, which was then in company with la Fraternite, national frigate, on board of which latter were the Admiral and Commander in Chief of the troops. The Neſtor, of 74 guns, and the Romaine frigate, were alſo in company. Underſtood from the officers that they conſiſted of 52 ſail; 17 of the line, 16 frigates, and the reſt corvettes, luggers, and ſtoreſhips.—One of the 74's was loſt coming out of Breſt, with 1600 men on board, 60 of whom only were ſaved; that they had on board the fleet 26,000 troops, including 5000 diſmounted cavalry; 75,000 ſtand of arms, 100 pieces of field artillery, with a proportionate quantity of ordnance ſtores. When they left Breſt the 15th of December, there were four three-deckers, and five or ſix two-deckers fit for ſervice, with 60,000 men ready for embarkation, for which, had they effected their landing here, they meant to return; that they had alſo intended to invade England from Cherbourg and the neigbouring ports. Says that the Tourville, one of their fleet, of 80 guns, before they made Bantry Bay, run down a frigate, and all periſhed, being 600 men.—Previous to their getting under weigh, they diſmantled the Sourville frigate, ſcuttled her, and left her to ſink. They alſo burned the Siſters, of Liverpool, Capt. Thomas Parker, and after having put the Engliſh priſoners, twenty in all, on ſhore, ſtood down for ſea about three o'clock to join part of their fleet at the mouth of the Bay, Captain Warren thinks they have only fourteen days proviſion on board, and that they are in a very diſabled ſtate. When they left Breſt, they were in three diviſions; one ſtood to the ſouthward, anther to the northward, and a third to the weſtward, to meet at Cape Clear, the place of rendezvous.

" *Sworn before me this 2d day of January,* 1797,

(Signed) W. WARREN. R. WHITE."

Subſtance of the verbal Information collected from Cptain Warren.

That he underſtands French, by which he came to the knowledge of matters which otherwiſe he would not have known; was informed that *two delegates* had arrived at Breſt *from Ireland* to haſten the dxpedition; that they expected to be ſupplied with horſes in this country, having 5000 diſmounted cavalry on board with accoutrements. The frigate he was captured by, was the National Cockade, Capt. Daughier Commander. There were one Engliſh and an Iriſhman on board; one Iriſh Col. L—. the other Engliſhman an armourer, and from London. *There were about three hundred Engliſh and Iriſh on board the fleet.* They ſeemed ſo certain of ſucceſs, they made no ſecret of the expedition to him. Being aſked why they did not land in Bantry Bay, anſwered, they had not force ſufficient, and the landing was to have been conducted under the Admiral, who was not then with them.

The Siſters, of Liverpool, captured by them, was bound from Liverpool to Liſbon, laden with woollen cloth, valued at 18,000l. The third Admiral was on board the frigate that was run down. The troops were well fitted out; had their old cloths on, but had new ones on board to put on. No great order on board the ſhip; very few ſeamen beſides the officers; was told, that if they met Britiſh Ships, their indended mode of fighting was to endeavour at boarding, having ſuch a number of men on board their ſhips.

CALCUTTA POST,—4th. Auguſt.

BENGALLEE SWINDLING IN PERFECTION.

" Not long ago, ſome Bengallees arrived at Allahabad, and announced to all the principal native merchants there, that they belonged to a very opulent Portugueſe merchant, a nephew of Meſſrs. Barretto; who was ſhortly coming there to purchaſe an inveſtment of cloths, and other articles, for the Europe markets, to the amount, probably, of *a lack of rupees,* or more;—that he had ſent them forward a few days before, in order to appriſe the merchants of his intention—to hire the beſt houſe in Allahabad—procure muſters of cloths, ſhawls, &c. and prepare every thing ready for his reception:—The bait, thus alluring, was greedily [illegible]lowed; a large houſe taken—the Bengallees [illegible] with *nuzzers,* by ſeveral different mercan[illegible] [illegible] to recommend their goods in preference. [illegible] of [illegible]awls, muſlins, and every valuable article [illegible] trade [illegible]red, and depoſited in the hired houſe preparatory to the inſpection of the expected *great man;* who arrived a few days afterwards, genteely habited, and attended with a guard of ſepoys, and a large aſwaree of ſervants, peons, &c. who, in great ſtate, took poſſeſſion of his new houſe, and placed a man, with a *nagarrah* (a large country drum) at the outergate, to announce by beat of it, the approach of viſitors.

" The *great* Portugueſe gentleman was immediately waited on, by all the moſt reſpectable native merchants in the town; who, with the moſt eager importunity, preſſed on his acceptance, ſome genteel preſents, and entreated the *honor* of his cuſtom; each ſtriving to outvie the other in his propoſals:—this, however, they had not done without an apparent good cauſe; as ſome of them had, in the firſt inſtance, repaired to Colonel Kydd, then at Allahabad, and aſked the Colonel, if there were ſuch gentlemen in Calcutta, as Meſſrs. Barretto, and if they were men of great reſpectability and opulence;—to which queſtions they received the moſt ſatisfactory anſwers: they, therefore, gave implicit credit to the Bengalees, and received the ſuppoſed young Mr. Barretto, with every becoming mark of confidence; who, ſoon after his arrival, informed ſome of the rich natives, that he had immediate occaſion for a hoondee (a bill of exchange), on Lucknow, for ſixteen hundred Lucknow ſicca rupees, at a ſhort date; but, as his own expected remittances were not arrived from *his uncle's,* he would defer requiring the hondee, till he was furniſhed with caſh to pay for it, if they were in the leaſt apprehenſive of incurring any riſque by granting him the bill, before his own money arrived.

So plauſible a repreſentation, had the immediate deſired effect; for, ſo far were the Allahabad merchants from ſuſpecting any deceit, that they only ſtrove, who ſhould be the foremoſt, who the fortunate man, to ingratiate himſelf with *ſo great* a merchant, by placing and acquiring ſuch valuable mutual confidence: the favored man's hondee was at length accepted, and inſtantly diſpatched to Lucknow, where one of the gang was ſtationed to receive it; and as it did *not ſuit* his *preſſing* occaſions to wait for the payment till the bill became due, he readily got it diſcounted, and touched the caſh; his report of which, to his partners at Allahabad, was the ſignal for decamping; which the whole party effected the ſame night, not forgetting to take with them the ſeveral cloths, ſhawls, muſlins, &c. which had been depoſited in their poſſeſſion;—when lo! and behold, the next morning, neither the *great* man, nor any of his ſatellites were to be ſeen; luckily, however, one of their boats was in ſight, which, on application of the deluded merchants to Colonel Kydd, was ſoon after brought back, by a guard he had deſpatched in a quick ſnakeboat, and the *great man* himſelf ſecured!

But, alas!—no goods, no Bengallee, nothing was to be found on board the boat, ſave the great man himſelf, in ſullen ſtate—

" DESERTED AT HIS UTMOST NEED,
" BY THOSE HIS FORMER BOUNTY FED", &c.

We have ſince heard, that this unfortunate dupe, turns out to have been a Portugueſe drummer, who had been trained by the Bengallees for their purpoſe, and then left to bear the brunt.

Swindling, heretofore, hath been monopolized by a few hands in Calcutta; it is now however, in a thriving way, ſince the natives have developed the art of it.—*Query*: Does the law againſt Swindling extend to this country?

BIRTH.

At the Preſidency the Lady of Edward M'Kay, Eſq of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 16th. Inſtant at Vellore, by the Revd. Mr. Gerricke, MAJOR BLADEN, of his Majeſty's 19th. Regiment of Light Dragoons to MISS SALE, Daughter of Colonel Sale Commanding at that Station—A Young Lady equally remarkable for perſonal and mental endowments.

JOHN JACKSON Eſq of Hollis Street London, *Secretary* to ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, to *Mrs. Chriſtina,* Daughter of the late General Goreham,

Lately at *Cuddalore* Lieutenant W. KING, to *Miſs* CASTRADE Daughter of—*Caſtrade,* Eſq. Aſſiſtant Surgeon at that Station.

DEATHS.

On Monday Evening, at the Houſe of DOCTOR JAMES ANDERSON, *Phyſician General*; ANDREW ROSS Eſq. many Years an ALDERMAN of the Honorable the *Mayor's Court.*

" On Thurſday the 17th, Inſtant, died at Maſulipatam after a tedious and painful illneſs, MAJOR THOMAS PRICE:—he was a very worthy man and is much regretted—He has been heard to ſay that for Seventeen Years paſt, when awake, he never knew *one hour* in which he had not ſuffered ſevere Pain.—*A ſingular inſtance of Affliction!*

Lately at Columbo, CAPTAIN FORBES, of the Honorable Company's Native Infantry.

Waddle, Stewart & Rannie,

HAVING purchaſed a Selection from the Fleet now in the Roads, have for Sale, the following Articles, Claret from the Houſes of Carbonell, Walker, and Carbonell, Stockdale, Chatfield, and Barnes, Hock, Port, Cherry and Raſpberry Brandy, Perry and Cyder, from Palmer, Porter in Bottles, Confectionary from Hoffman.

Oatmeal in Tin Canniſters, Pearl Barley, Caſes of Pickles, Oil, Muſtard and Vinegar, Pickled Muſhroons, in Quarts and Pints, Capers in Quarts and Pints, French and Spaniſh Olives, Pig-Tail-Tobacco, and Snuff, Gun Powder, and Bird Shot.

A VARIETY OF

TOYS,

A few of Gibſons Cavalry Saddles and Spare Furniture, a Various aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, Stationary, an India Pilot and Directory, Containing the lateſt diſcoveries, an Azimuth Compaſs, and a Marine Barometer, an Extenſive aſſortment of uſeful Tin Ware.

Fort St. George, 23rd Auguſt, 1797.

MADRA[illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]am's Broad way.*
WHERE ADVER[illegible] [illegible]TS, ESSAYS, ARTIC[illegible] [illegible] &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
**SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER [illegible] [illegible]Black-Town,—by M[illegible] [illegible]rs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam,*—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co.
Pondicherry,—M[illegible] [illegible]LDRIDGE *Tellicherry,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*